North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY-Two Dollars per annum nvariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TO CLUBS:

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The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Arrangements for the Session. We present our paper to-day in a new dress, and we think the Standard now makes as handsome an appearance as any journal in the country. The type for our new dress were obtained from the foundry of Messrs. Chas. T. White & Co., New York.

The Standard will be issued three times a week during the session of the Legislature. The price of the Tri-Weekly for the session will be one dollar, and of the Weekly paper fifty cents. All subscribers to the Semi-Weekly paper will receive the Tri-Weekly free of extra charge.

The price of the Semi-Weekly by the year is four dollars-of the Weekly, two dollars, cash in advance. The Weekly Standard will be sent to clubs at the following rates: Six copies for ten dollarsten copies for fifteen dollars.

We have employed competent Reporters for the two houses of the Legislature, and our readers may expect to be kept fully posted in the proceedings of that body. Congress will assemble again on the first Monday of next month; and having secured the services of an able and well informed Washington correspondent, our readers will also be regularly advised of the savings and doings in the federal metropolis. Now is the time to subscribe.

The Register and the Black Republicans. The Register exults over the defeat of the Democrats in the free States, and consequently, over the triumph of the Black Republicans; for it is notorious that whatever may be the nature of the Opposition in the free States, or whatever its names, the Black Republican organization is paramount to all others and is the controlling organization. The Register asks-

"How can the South lose, by the Democracy losing power? Certain men may lose office and money, but how the South can make a mistake in ejecting the Democracy from power, is too hard a problem to be solved by ordinary men.

We answer the Register with the following extract from the recent speech of William H. Seward, the leader of the Black Republicans, delivered at Rochester on the 25th of last month:

"In 1856, when the people of Kansas had organized a new State within the region thus abandoned to slavery, and applied to be admitted as a free State into the Union, the Democratic party contemptuously rejected their petition, and drove them, with me-naces and intimidations, from the halls of Congress, and armed the President with military power to enforce their submission to a slave code, established over them by fraud and usurpation. At every subsequent stage of the long contest which has since raged in Kansas, the Democratic party has lent its sympathies, its aid, and all the powers of the Government which it controlled, to enforce slavery upon that unwilling and injured people. And now, even to this day, while it mocks us with the assurance that Kansas is free, the Democratic party keeps the State excluded from her just and proper place in the Union, under the hope that she may yet be dragooned into the acceptance of slavery."

Mr. Seward then goes on to say that "the Democratic party must be permanently dislodged from the government." The reason why this should be done he says is, "that the Democratic party is inextrica-

Mr. Seward thinks that the free States would gain every thing they desire, and that the South would lose slavery by the prostration of the national Democratic party. He exults quite as much as the Register does over their reverses in the free States .-And yet the Register asks "how can the South lose by the Democracy losing power!"

Again, Mr. E. D. Morgan, the Black Republican Governor elect of New York, in a speech delivered by him on Saturday evening last in New York City, said: "By the little paper ballot the choice of State and national officers has been determined, and a heavy verdict has been rendered against the national administration. New York has spoken in a voice strong

enough to be heard even in Washington." We congratulate our cotemporary upon the company in which he finds himself. How does he feel?

MAN FOUND DEAD .- We learn from a correspondent at Smithfield, that on the morning of the 8th instant the lifeless body of a very old man was found on the road side between Mitchener's Depot and Smithfield. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by a dispensation of Providence. He passed the night previous to his death at the house of Bryant Smith, Esq., where he was kindly provided with money and wearing apparel. He informed Mr. Smith that his name was Weaver; that he had relatives in Moore county, and was on his way to Edgecombe. Nothing was found upon his person by which he could be identified, save a Bible, in which was written the

name, John Weaver. The deceased was decently interred in Smithfield, the funeral services being performed with due solemnity by Rev. William E. Pell, of the Methodist

E. Church. THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thanksgiving will be observed in the following States, by the appointment of their several Executives, as follows: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania on the 18th Novem. ber; and in North-Carolina, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Illinois, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Vermont, and Indiana on the 25th

Vol. XXIV.-No. 46.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1858.

Recent County Fairs.

The annual Fair of the Duplin Agricultural Society was held on Thursday and Friday of last week, at the Fair Grounds, within a short distance of the town of Kenansville. The Editor of the Wilmington Journal was present, and has furnished his readers with an interesting account of the Fair. The display in Floral Hall, in Farmers' Hall, and of horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, &c., was very good. Notwithstanding the constant rain on Friday, the crowd in attendance was large. The Journal says:

"It being impossible, on account of the rain, to occupy the usual stand under the grove in front of the Hall, notice was given about noon that the address would be delivered under the shelter in the middle of the grounds, where, spite of the weather, a large and attentive audience listened to a remarkably able and practical address from our talented friend, Wm. A. Allen, Esq., of Duplin county, who was introduced by Jere. Pearsall, Esq., President of the Society. Mr. Allen opened by remarking that, although for some years past his attention had been engaged by other pursuits, he still looked fondly back to those early days when he himself was engaged in the practical pursuits of a farmer's life, which he still regarded as the happiest and most independent calling upon earth, although too frequently underrated by farmers themselves, who evinced an undue anxiety to press their sons into the socalled learned professions, until these latter were overcrowded. He contended that the successful pursuit of agriculture demanded as much tact, observation, business capacity and industry as any other avocation, and offered as fair rewards for the exercise of these qualifications. He contended that education was just as necessary for the farmer as for the lawyer, the doctor or the clergyman, but that no mere school education could supply the place of that practical knowledge to be acquired on the farm itself, or make up for the absence of habits of work and devotion to all the practical details of rural econ-

Mr. A. next alluded to the institution of Fairs, State and county-to the benefits which had resulted from them-the friendly emulation they had stimulated—the knowledge they had diffused—the kindly relations they had promoted. He referred also to the agency of internal improvements in elevating the character of North-Carolina, and rendering her independent-a State indeed, and not a mere strip of land between South-Carolina and Virginia, to whom she had been too long tributary. He trusted that the good work would not stop half-way, but would go on until the position of the State should be placed above the reach of contingency, whatever should be the political future of the confederacy, or whatever should be the result of the sectional agita-

tion which now disturbs the harmony of the country. To that agitation Mr. Allen referred modestly but firmly, avowing his readiness, as a lover of the Union, to do all that could honorably be done for the preservation of that bond which has come down to is from the patriots of the revolution; but at the same time his determination to unite with those who. failing to obtain justice and an equal Union, would

prefer separation to slavish submission. In the course of Mr. Allen's remarks, he referred to a matter which struck us as being especially pertinent to the occasion-that is, to the necessity existing in the Cape Fear counties for the devotion of a larger degree of attention to the cultivation of the soil, and a less reliance upon the mere products of the forest-naval stores and lumber-since agriculture is reliable, progressive, self-sustaining, while the other business which had at one time usurped its place, is necessarily exhausting and inevitably tends to work itself out. He also urged with much force of reasoning the propriety and expediency of directing attention to the drainage of the rich swamp lands lying in large bodies in the various counties of Eastern North-Carolina, referring particularly to Goshen swamp in Duplin. Mr. Allen's address was received with much gratification. We trust that a copy of it may be furnished for publication. We did not pretend to take any notes, and still less can we pretend in this brief and desultory sketch to do anything like justice to a discourse truly admirable

in composition and delivery. At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's address, Mr. Pearsall arose, and, on behalf of the society, returned him his sincere thanks for his able and instructive address. Mr. P. then made a most amusing address of his own, which he said he got out of a book, but which a literary [single] gentleman of Duplin, contends that he made up himself, out of his own head, for the especial use and behoof of him, the single gentleman aforesaid, and others in like manner offending. Mr. P. then read out the awards of the committees, but stated that they were very confused and would have to be revised before publication. So ended the official doings, a revised and corrected copy of the result of which shall hereafter appear."

The Fayetteville Observer of Monday last contains the list of premiums awarded at the late Cumberland County Fair. That paper says:

"Nothing could have been more satisfactory to the Agricultural Society and its friends, and to the citizens of this place, than the first two days of the Fair, Wednesday and Thursday last. The weather was most delightful; the concourse of people from bly committed to the designs of the slaveholders." I the county and all the neighboring counties was greater than on any previous occasion, and included a large number of ladies; the articles exhibited were both more numerous and of a better quality than ever before; and the attendance at the Fair Grounds was very large, manifesting the pleasure which the exhibition and the association gave, and preserving that good order for which crowds here, and indeed throughout the Southern country, are so generally noted. We spoke of the first two days. Doubtless the third would have been equally agreeable but for the rain which poured down all day, and prevented many from visiting the grounds, though there was a much better attendance, of both sexes, than could have been expected in such weather. Every thing went off pleasantly. The members, and especially the officers of the Society are highly gratified at the success, so much better than they expected, of their Fifth Fair, and will go to work with new zeal and bright hopes to prepare for the Sixth.

On Thursday, the Grounds were visited by a Battallion of Military, consisting of five uniform companies, all of this town and county, under the command of Col. Leete, of the 33d Regiment, with Majors R. M. Orrell and H. L. Brantly.

At this time, whilst the largest crowd was present, Joel Williams, Esq., President of the Society, read the Annual Address, in which he introduced many views and observations of his own experience as an intelligent and successful Farmer.

The Secretary, John P. McLean, Esq., with his usual prompt attention to the interests of the Society, has put in shape for publication the List of Premiums awarded by the several Committees, which will be found in another part of to-day's paper. We learn that the receipts during the Fair were

about \$600. On Thursday the Railroad Company invited the public to take a free ride over that part of the road which is completed. A large crowd, filling twelve cars, accepted the invitation. The trip was enlivened by delightful music from the Saxe-Horn Band."

The Charlotte Democrat of Tuesday contains a list of the premiums awarded at the late Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society. The premiums were awarded in silver ware instead of money. This is a somewhat new feature, and we like it. A prenium of a book, or silver cup, or goblet, or pitcher, is a more permanent evidence of excellence than

money, and should be, we think, more highly prized. During the Fair week at Charlotte a Southern Pomological Society was organized, by delegates from New Hanover, Guilford, Lincoln, Cabarrus, Gaston, Rowan, Iredell, and Mecklenburg counties,

N. C., and from Spartanburg, Union, York and Chester Districts, S. C. Dr. Wiley of Chester District, was appointed President; Dr. C. L. Hunter, of Lincoln, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, of Guilford, Treasurer; W. A. Williams, of Charlotte, Secretary; and B. F. Arthur, of Union District, Corresponding Secretary.

The Democrat says of the Fair:

"The 4th Annual Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society was held on Thursday and Friday last. There was a very large number of persons in attendance from this and adjoining counties, as well as from South-Carolina. We were gratified to notice articles on exhibition from Lincoln, Gaston, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Davidson, Guilford and Caldwell counties, N. C, and from York, Chester and Lancaster Districts, S. C.

The Fair was a complete success—there being a larger number and a better variety of articles exhibited than on any former occasion. It is the opinion of several experienced gentlemen, who have visited a number of Fairs, that the exhibit of cattle and horses was equal to any ever made in this or any other southern State.

The articles on exhibition in Floral Hall and in other departments were numerous, and all above ordinary. We were highly gratified to see the ladies manifesting so much interest in the exhibition. The Executive Committee and Mr. P. J. Lowrie,

Treasurer of the Society, and others, deserve thanks for untiring efforts to make the occasion interesting." The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society held a meeting in the Court House on Friday evening. Nothing of importance was transacted except the adoption of a Constitution. The election of officers and other business was postponed to a meeting to be called by the President.

Gen. Young, Dr. Fox, Wm. Johnston and Dr. J. M. Davidson were appointed a committee to draft

The receipts of the Society during the Fair amount to about \$450, besides donations amounting to some hundreds of dollars procured through the exertions of Messrs. Thos. W. Dewey, W. F. Phifer, C. Overman and R. M. Oates. The Society is now considered in a highly prosperous condition, and no exertions will be spared to make its future operations agreeable and acceptable to all citizens of Western Carolina, who will join in the annual exhibi-

It was ordered that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Charlotte Saxe Horne Band for their entertaining music at the Fair Grounds during the exhibition. We heard many strangers compliment the band, and we sincerely hope that its organization may be continued, as it certainly is an ornament to the town of Charlotte."

A Specimen of Black Republican Rule.

The following, from the New York correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, will give our readers some idea of the reckless disregard of justice and right with which the Black Republicans of the State rule New York City. And yet New York City experiences tender mercies at the hands of this party, compared with what the South would be doomed to endure under Black Republican rule. The corres-

"It is now useless to speculate. The Opposition beyond this city, and suburbs, have the whole State, Congressional and Legislative. And, although this city is Democratic by a majority of 18,000 or 20,000 -vet it is doomed for another season to Black Republican rule, vested in an Albany junta. It is nothing more than a provincial town, to be ruled, taxed and robbed, by an unscrupulous domination of party, put in power by the Abolition votes of the interior. They appoint commissioners of police for us. They appoint officers for, and control our Quarantine system, by which the merchants and ship owners of this city are robbed of about \$150,000 per annum. They appoint port wardens and harbor masters for us, whose united salaries amount to about 90,000 to \$100,000 per annum. They give us commissioners for the Central Park, another set of commissioners for a new hall, another set known as excise commissioners. They also compel the city, after paying for the support of its own free schools, to pay a large sum for the support of free schools in the country. The large sums derived by the Black Republican officials at Quarantine, and by the port warden operations, afforded funds with which they fought their recent political battle, with the view of perpetuating their oppression on a city where a large majority utterly repudiate their principles. They, in other words, rob the commerce of this city and then spend a large portion of the money to secure a continuance of the plunder. Yet, while their hands are in our pockets, they cry out to all outsiders, "freedom, freedom," look out for the slave power, and other such like clap-trap."

The Washington "States" and the Richmond "South."

Washington, Nov. 9.—Arrangements were concluded to-day between Mr. R. A. Pryor and Maj. Heiss, for the consolidation of the Richmond South with the Washington States. The new paper will be under the editorial charge of Mr. Pryor, will be the organ of no person or clique, but devoted to the general interests of the Democratic party, in accordance with State Rights.

The States is a Douglas paper. We may look for strife between the States and the Washinton Union. The latter is the organ of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and will be sustained by the American Democracy.

The more we see of "party," as a political organization, the more we have to deplore. - Salisbury

Very well, then, brother Bruner, as you have seen only one side of "party," suppose you come over and join us and see the other side. You will then be able to form a better opinion about parties and party spirit. We are not sure the Democracy will take you in, but the prospect of your being received may be worth the trial.

Our observation, however, has convinced us that the very bitterest party men are these same "no party" men like brother Bruner.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION. -Our City has been favored during the present week with the presence of a number of persons in attendance on the Baptist State Convention. The attendance of ministers, delegates, and others is large, and the meetings have been quite interesting. On Thursday night the spacious and elegant new Church erected near the Capitol Square by this denomination, was dedicated. The dedication Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of Richmond, Va.

But few members of the Legislature have arrived up to this time, Friday morning. We have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Moore, of Martin, and Mr. Badham, of Chowan; and we learn that Messrs. Pitchford and Drake, of Warren, and Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, have arrived. A large majority of the members may be expected this evening and to-morrow.

Cotton is seeking market this season with almost unexampled rapidity. The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 30th ult says: "One train of cars on the Jackson Railroad, brought yesterdy to the city seventeen hundred and fourteen bales of cotton."

Summary of the Census Returns of the City of

Raleigh, to June 17, 1858. We present below, as matter of general interest, and as convenient for reference, a summary of the Census Returns of the City of Raleigh. The matter is well condensed and carefully digested by Mr. John Spelman, by authority of the Board of Commissioners, from the Returns furnished by the Board.

	AGE			WHITES.		FREE	E COL	COLORED.		SLAVES.	
	i		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Under	Under one year		42	31	73	-	1	8	18	17	35
1 and	under 10	Vears.	303	283	586	42	51	93	179	187	866
, 01			277	335	612	35	28	93	184	191	825
20 "	. 30	3	209	257	466	35	22	90	Ξ	186	247
30 **	., 40	;	180	182	362	20	35	55	7	114	185
, 0	20	=	90	92	182	10	26	98	47	8	181
50 "	. , 60	3	9	88	148	2	12	17	37	22	88
30 "	., 70	3	31	80	61	03	1	6	16	19	85
Over ?	Over 70 years,	:	=	16	27	-	9	-	4	80	12
Age u	unknown,	:	-	:	-		:		:	-	-
			1.204	1.814	1.204 1.814 2.518	151	257	408	617	808	1,426

Of the Aggregate white Population, 634 were born in different Counties of this State (other than Wake); 270 in other States of the Union; and 75 in foreign countries, as follows—(leaving 1,539 as the population born in Wake county, of which 757 were born in Raleigh,):

Born in other Counties	of the State:
Franklin, 98	Rockingham,
Granville, 56	Mecklenburg,
Halifax, 48	Washington,
Orange, 47	Anson,
Johnston, 42	Bertie,
Chatham, 36	Beaufort,
Warren, 32	Davie,
Cumberland, 29	Duplin,
Craven, 26	Forsythe,
Nash, 20	Martin,
Wayne, 14	Montgomery,
New Hanover, 12	Pasquotank,
Randolph, 11	Rutherford,
Northampton, 10	Surry,
Caswell, 10	Stokes,
Person, 10	Wilson,
Edgecombe, 9	Yadkin,
Hyde, 9	Catawba,
Rowan, 9	Camden,
Guilford, 7	Carteret,
Sampson, 7	Currituck,
Gates, 6	Davidson,
Lenoir, 6	Greene,
Bladen, 5	Iredell,
Perquimans, 5	McDowell,
Alamance, 4	Robeson
Cabarrus, 4	Stanly,
Pitt, 4	Tyrrell,
Chowan, 4	Union,
Moore, 3	Hertford,

Born in other States: Virginia, 174 | New-Hampshire, ... New York, 24 Vermont, Pennsylvania, 15 Georgia, Massachusetts, 15 New-Jersey, South-Carolina, ... 13 Arkansas, Maryland, 10 | Alabama,

Connecticut, 10 Delaware, 1 Tennessee, Born in Foreign Countries: Germany, 33 | Wales, 3 Ireland, 16 Switzerland, Engiand, 10 Barbadoes, Scotland, Nova Scotia,

Total number of Families, 629-541 whites, 88 Total number of Married couples, 455-405 white, 50 free colored. Total number of Widows, 129-115 white, 14 free

Total number of Widowers, 31-30 white, 1 free

Number of Births within a year to date, 126; Deaths during the same period, 64. Among the Occupations of the population * the returns show: 231 mechanics (of these there are

26 free colored); 77 laborers (32 free colored); 79 merchants (including grocers); 88 seamstresses (10 free colored); 58 washerwomen (all free colored); 36 clerks; 23 lawyers; 21 printers; 20 farmers; 20 teachers; 9 physicians; 7 druggists; 6 ministers of the gospel; 6 editors; 5 hotel-keepers; 4 barbers (2 free colored and 1 slave); 2 dentists; 1 broker; 1 judge; 1 member of Congress; 1 contractor; 1 "gentleman"; 1 sportsman; and 36 loose women (6 free colored.)

Total number of Dwellings, 618; Stores, 98; Churches, 8; Schools, 5. Number of Church Members, 962, as follows: Baptist, 240; Methodist, 226; Presbyterian, 180; Episcopalian, 126 (communicants); Christian Church, 130-(60 black and 70 white); Catholic, 60.† The colored members do not appear to be returned ex-cept in the case of the Christian Church. Pupils attending School, 197, (St. Mary's not in-

Number of Fire-places, 2,040; Cords of Wood consumed in a year, 15,850. Number of Grates, 95; Tons of Coal consumed in a year, 989. Probable cost of Lights for a year, in houses, stores, churches, &c., \$11,775.

* In all this enumeration, except in the first Table, the slave population is not taken into account, as the returns † This number includes all the members of Catholic fam-

Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Choate, and other oldline Massachusetts Whigs voted, in the recent elections in that State, with the national Democracy and against the Black Republicans. They are not prepared, as some persons in the South are prepared, to exult over the "downfall of this pro-slavery Democratic administration." They prefer their country to party, and are therefore found for the time being with the national Democratic party.

PETERSBURG EXPRESS-CORRECT YOUR FIGURES.-Our generally accurate cotemporary of the Express has fallen into error by the misplacement of a "space" or the bending of a letter in the Daily Progress' Raleigh Correspondent's letter of a late date. The number of "loose women" in Raleigh is thirty-six, not three hundred and sixty-one, as given by the Express. The typographical error in the Progress was palpable, being printed thus-"36l oose women"-showing at a glance the manner of its occurrence. We are certain, however, the Express would not wilfully misrepresent.

The Memphis Bulletin of 2d inst., says: "The receipts of cotton on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad continues to be unusually large. The amount received daily ranges between 1700 and 2100 bales."

WHOLE NUMBER 1234.

WHAT A CHANGE!-The Washington Union has for months past been denouncing Judge Douglas as a traitor to the democratic party. Since his triumph in Illinois, the Union is discussing the propriety of yielding to Judge Douglas on the only two points as to which, according to the Union, he differs from the democracy, and of "allowing to him a high position in the party!!'

Success converts a rebellion into a revolution, but we never before saw it confessed that success converted a traitor to democracy into a democrat. The party finds that it can't afford to lose Douglas .-Fayetteville Observer.

Our cotemporary of the Observer is mistaken, as the following article from the Union of the 5th instant will show:

"We have published pretty full reports of the elections of Tuesday last. Our readers will have learned from them the general fact that the demo-cratic party has sustained important losses in all the States where the elections have been held, except only in the State in which its leaders have denounced its action as fraudulent and in violation of its faith and its principles. With a few exceptions the party has been beaten wherever, in these States, its candidates did not endorse the action of the black republican party in Congress last winter and con-demn that of the good and true democrats in that

If the democratic party has triumphed in Illinois, it has been at its own expense, in consideration of joining in the black republican clamor against the "Lecompton fraud and swindle." It is a triumph barren and ignominious; it is a triumph over which the black republicans have reason to exult, and do exult more than the good and true democracy. The platform of the party in Illinois on the great slavery question, in the canvass just ended, differs but little from the Buffalo platform of 1848. It was the leading tenet of the Buffalo platform that Congress might prohibit slavery in the Territories and debar from these common possessions of all the States the citizens of half the Union. It is the leading tenet of the Illinois platform that the subordinate agent of Congress, the territorial legislature, may do this thing-in the manner most becoming an underling and tool, by indirection, bad faith, and perjury.

We repeat that a victory, won upon a charge of fraud and delinquency of principle, against the democracy—a victory won upon a platform of doctrines differing but a shade from the odious platform of Buffalo, is not a victory over which we can rejoice, or from which we can expect any advantage

It is notorious in Illinois that an anti-Lincoln majority in the Legislature just elected is not per se a Douglas majority. In a letter from a correspondent who had just traversed the whole State, written on the 1st instant, the day before the election, he sets forth the true state of the case: "I have just returned from a trip through the State. I find that there are hosts of good democrats who will vote for Douglas candidates to beat Lincoln, although they have no confidence in the 'Little Giant.' The election returns will not therefore give a very good indication of his strength. It was the impression among leading democrats at Springfield that Douglas will not, under any circumstances, be returned, even though his friends be in apparent majority in the Legislature. They believe that among them will be found a sufficient number of members elected to beat Lincoln who will refuse to vote for Douglas, and thus prevent the election of either."

THE BRUTAL AND BLOODY MANIFESTO OF SEWARD-THE TRUE ISSUE IN 1860. Politicians have been cavilling and groping about,

and parties quarrelling and breaking up, because there was no great question before the country under which to draw the broad and distinct lines of party organization, and upon which the popular verdict shall be rendered in 1860. But there is now no more room for cavil. A grave

Senator-one who has had a long experience, who is looked upon by his followers as a calm, sedate and profound thinker, who is held to be the Mentor of the Republican party-has announced the principles under which that party will go into the coming political conflict, and the ends it hopes to attain.— In a recent speech, which we publish elsewhere, Mr. Seward rallies his political friends and partisans to go into the conflict and decide whether the cotton, rice and sugar fields of the South, shall be ultimately tilled by free labor, or whether the rye and wheat fields of New York and New England must be surrendered to slave culture and to the production of slaves. The United States, says Mr. Seward, "must and will, sooner or later, become, either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation." Such is the brutal and bloody programme laid down by Senator Seward as the platform of the Republican party, and which that party accepts. Before such an issue as this all other issues sink into significance. The Kansas humbug, the squatter sovereignty fallacy, the petty quarrels between the adherents of the Administration and those of Douglas, the cries of a protective tariff, of a new naturalization law, and the thousand other petty party questions of the day, are all ephemeral in their nature, and will disappear before the great social and political conflict which this programme naugurates.

We call it a brutal and bloody programme, for it s nothing more than the announcement of a fierce war that is to be made upon the social and political organization of the Southern States. The pretended alternative, that the North must give up its rye and wheat fields to slave culture if those of the South are not given up to free negroes, is all humbug. Such an alternative can never by any possibility occur. We have all the life, all the energy, and all the intelligence that belong to an unmixed race and homogeneous population. In a national point of view, we have all the activity, all the trade, all the education, all the wealth, and the greatest part of rascality of the country. The idea, therefore, of the South ever forcing its institutions or its niggers upon us is perfectly preposterous.

But we can make a war upon the South; and if the North is united in so doing it must succeed.— And this is what Mr. Seward wishes to attain. We must not only retain the right of self-government for ourselves, but we must insist upon attaining the right of governing the South according to our ideas, d not permitting them to govern themselves according to their own. At our behest the entire organization of society in the Southern States must be changed. It must be made homogenous, like our own, or like that of Saint Domingo and Jamaica.-At present they have no defence against our forcing them to effect this, if we have the will to do so, other than the Constitution. But the Constitution can be changed by a two-thirds vote, says Mr. Seward; and if we Northerners do not change it and make it a free Constitution, the South will go on annexing territory, and will eventually make a slave Constitution of it. We must, therefore make a savage war upon the South, and win the victory in 1860 Such is the programme of the Republican party; and they will endeavor to carry it out. It, therefore, behooves our merchants and our

manufacturers, our farmers and our mechanics, our men of wealth and our laborers, to consider well what would be the result upon themselves and their own interests if this brutal and bloody programme should succeed. The interests of the North and the South are bound together by indissoluble ties of sympathy. What injures the one must perniciousy affect the other. Our commerce, our manufactures, our railroads and great ways of intercommunication, depend in a large degree upon the untram-melled markets of supply and consumption in the South; and upon those depend the value of our labor, our lands and possessions, all our material interests, and the development of our moral powers. No great injury can be done to the organization of society without destroying its power both of production and consumption. The social organization of the South may be compared to a piece of cloth

composed of equal parts of linen and cotton. Ab stact reasoners may say that such a mixed cloth is not so good as one composed entirely of linen, which is a stronger and more valuable material, and that we should make the texture all linen, in order to increase its value. But a mixture of linen and cotton crease its value. But a mixture of linen and cotton is better for certain purposes than all linen would be. Besides, if we draw out or destoy the woof, which is composed of cotton, we leave only a tangled web, which can serve no purpose until it is again woven into cloth. So it is with the South.—
Its social organization of black labor, directed by white intelligence, is better for the material and moral interests of itself and the whole world, under its conditions of climate and soil then would be a its conditions of climate and soil, than would be a society composed entirely of the white race. And if that organization is once destroyed, the whole web of society there must be reconstructed before it can serve any useful purpose to civilization.—

New York Herald.

Later from Europe.

New York, Nov. 9 .- The steamship Kangaroo. with Liverpool dates to 27th October, has arrived.

The English Press are indignant at France forcing the surrender of the ship Charles Gorges from Por-

Lord Elgin has returned. He has completed a satisfactory treaty with Japan. Trade with Canton is stagnant. Shanghai was quiet. Considerable excitement prevails at Constantinoble regarding the presence of the steam frigate Wa-bash. The Porte protests, as she largely exceeds

the limits in guns. The U. S. steamer Wabash had prepared to with-

The English papers, in their indignant cry against France for coercing Portugal in the case of the slaver Georges, severely censured the Derby Cabinet for not interfering. The exact amount of indemnity Portugal engages to pay France for the slaver had not been fixed.

India news is unimportant. The rebels were de-feated with great slaughter on an island in Gorgro-

The general Parliamentary elections in England, resulted in the election of four Liberals.

The Cambridgeshire stakes, at New Market, were won by Eurydice. Prioress came in sixth. Five companies of marines were to embark from France for Canton, where, it is said, the French intend establishing themselves on territory formerly belonging to France.

The Gawlior rebels were still at Scronge, and it was thought they would attempt to cross the Nerbud-

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27. The sules of cotton for the last three days amount to 14,000 bales. All grades have slightly declined. Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency, and slightly lower. Provisions

have a declining tendency.

Cotton has declined id. Speculators and exporters took 1600 bales.

Manchester prices were slightly lower. Flour-choice brands firm; lower and middling qualities have declined 6d a 1s; Southern 21s 2d, Ohio 22s a 241s. Wheat very dull; best qualities nominally unchanged; inferior grades slightly lower, and offered at considerable reduction. Corn is very dull; European has declined 6d, and American is nomibacon and lard are dull. Coffee is quiet. Rosin is dull at 3s 11d. Spirits turpentine firm at 391 a 41s. Consols 901 a 901.

Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8th.—There were thirteen deaths from yellow fever on Saturday. A good frost was seen in the city on Monday morning 9th inst.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 10.-There was a killing frost

here last night. Cotton was skotched if not killed. Health of Savannah. SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.-There were six interments

in Savannah for 48 hours preceding Monday even-

ing, 8th instant, of which five were from yellow

MARRIED, At Ingleside, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Montcomery, Mr. Alex. H. Gallaway to Mis- Sallie L. Scales. Also, on the 2sth nl.t, by the same, Mr. James M. Walker to Miss Laura A. Walker, all of Rockingham county.

On the 4th ult., at the residence of Mr. Wm. McSwains, Cleveland county, N. C., by G. G. Holland, Esq., John W. Lee to Miss Rachel P. E'lmore, second daughter of A. Ellmore, decid both of Cleveland. more, dec'd., both of Cleveland.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,

WASHINGTON, NOV. 6, 1851.

Information has been received at this department from
I. J. Merrett, Esq., the United States' Consul at Nassau,
Bahamas, of the death of John M. Etheridge, formerly a
resident of Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE.-APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO Bank, in the City of Raleigh. November 10, 1858. 91-30d.

RECEIVED PR. EXPRESS THIS DAY

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.'S, OVER COATS!

100 FINE BEAVER CLOTH AND BLACK D. S. Cassimeres, in Dress, Fruck and sack styles-

VELVET VESTS!

OUR STYLES are choice, and should be examined by BLACK D. S. PANTS.

100 PAIRS HEAVY AND FINE BUK D. S. PANTS.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN CASSIMERES.

Our Style and Manufacture cannot be excelled.

Our Stock is large-and all who call can be sure of get-

ting-good Garments and good fits.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1858.

NEW BOOKS.

Elliott's Debates -In Five Volumes.

91-3t.

THE DEBATES IN THE S VERAL STATE CON-Trentions on the adoption of he Federal Constitution, as recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, in 1787: By JONATHAN ELLIST.

DOLCE FAR NIENTE—A Posse: By John R. Tait.
APPLETON'S BAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGA-

GENTLE ANNIE MELODIST. BLONDE AND BRUNETT, or the Gothamite Aready. ISABELLA ORSINI-A Historical Novel of the Fif-

teenth Century: By F. D. Guerraz .

MY LADY LUDLOW—A Novel: By Mrs Gaskill.

DAVENPORT DUNN—A Man of Our Dav: By Charles

DICK MARKHAM, or Smiles and Tears: By J. F. For sale by W. L. POMEROY. Releigh, N. C., Nov. 12, 1859.

Age copy. NEW BOOKS. A LIGHT FOR THE LINE, OR THE STORY OF Thomas Ward: By the author of Memorials of Capt. Hedly Vicars. JOAN OF ARC, or the Maid of Orleans—From Michi-

let's History of France.

BESSIE MELLVILLE, or Prayer Book Instructions carried out into Life—A Sequel to the little Episcopalism.

MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. INQUIRIES AND SUGGESTIONS—In regard to the

SERMON ON THE MOUNT. By Maj. D. H. Hill, Pro-fessor of Mathematics in Davidson College, North-Carolina. HISTORY OF METHODISM—Vol. 1—From its origin to its hundredth anniversary: By Stevens.
THE SHEEPFOLD AND THE COMMON, or the Evan-

getical Rambier.

SPURGEON'S GEMS—Being brilliant passages from the Discourses of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

SERMONS TO THE CHURCHES: By Francis Way-For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 12, 1858.